FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 197 10 October 1986

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Agreements Reached at Moscow CEMA Session [Budapest] AA 1
CSSR's Rohlicek on Session [Prague] AA 1
CEMA Automated Systems Conference Opens [BTA] AA 1
Socialist Countries' Trade Union Meeting Ends [PAP] AA 2

ALBANIA

Malile Meets Perez De Cuellar in New York B 1
Korbeci Meets Swedish Parliamentarians B 1
Ajazi Signs 1987 Trade Protocol With SFRY B 1
Presidium Greets GDR State Council on National Day B 2
Alia Speaks at Berat District AWP Conference [ZERI I POPULLIT 30 Sep] B 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Commentary Views U.S. 'Misinformation Campaign' [Cermak] D 1
USSR Subs in Atlantic an 'Enforced Reaction' [Rovensky] D 2
Bilak Discusses Tasks of 17th CPCZ Congress D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Further Reportage on Visit by Poland's Messner
Further on Stoph Talks E 1
Honecker Receives Messner E 2
Diplomatic Relations Established With Vanuatu E 3
Honecker Toast at National Day Reception [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Oct] E 3
Briefs: French Communist Delegation; Hungarian Education Delegation E 5

HUNGARY

Banyasz Assumes Role of Government Spokesman F 1
Marxist-Catholic Dialogue Opens in Budapest F 2
Opening Speech F 3
Vatican Official Speaks F 4
Kadar Meets Cardinal F 4
Vatican Reports Conscientious Objectors Arrested [Vatican City] F 5
Third Block of Paks Nuclear Plant Commissioned F 5
Academician Addresses IAEA General Assembly F 6
Budapest Mayor's Activities in Beijing Reported F 6
Gaspar Gives Report at SZOT Session F 6

POLAND

Poland Bans Solidarity Provisional Council [AFP] G 1
Messner Addresses Poznan Trade Union Meeting [TRYBUNA LUDU 4-5 Oct] G 1
Sejm Speaker Discusses Current Session G 2
Sejm Passes Resolution on Reform Implementation [TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Sep] G 3
Conference Critiques Socioeconomic 'Irregularities' G 5
Baryla Addresses Military Accountability Conference [ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 26 Sep] G 6
Party Leaders Attend Voivodship Conferences G 6
PAP Notes PLO Delegation Visit, Meeting G 7
Economic Cooperation Discussed with FRG Official G 7
UN Envoy Expresses Support for Soviet Initiative G 7
Orzechowski Meets Austria-Polish Society Guests G 8
Briefs: New Voivoda; Russian Church Delegation; Outgoing DRA Ambassador; Bielsko-Biala First Secretary; Skierniewice First Secretary G 8

ROMANIA

Shevardnadze Scheduled to Visit in October H 1
CPC Activists Meet with Stoian, End Visit H 1
SCINTEIA Marks PRC Proclamation Anniversary [SCINTEIA 1 Oct] H 1
Dascalescu Cables Ryzhkov on Loss of Submarine [SCINTEIA 8 Oct] H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Reykjavik Seen as Real Chance for Disarmament [Teslic in BORBA 4-5 Oct] I 1
Stanic Views Meeting as 'Positive' I 2
Stanic Comments on Ivezaj Case, U.S. Relations I 2
Dizdarevic Regrets 'Dramatization' [AFP] I 3
U.S. Sanctions Against S. Africa Welcomed I 4
Mikulic Congratulates Zhao Ziyang on National Day [POLITIKA 1 Oct] I 4
Vrandecic Cables Counterpart [POLITIKA 1 Oct] I 4
Mamula-led Delegation Visits North Korea [cross-reference] I 4

AGREEMENTS REACHED AT MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD100703 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The CEMA member states will improve the technical standards and quality of the goods they deliver to each other within the framework of product specialization. In the contracts and delivery agreements the most advanced international and national standards will be used. This was agreed, among other things, at the Moscow session of the CEMA Executive Committee. The representatives of the member states reviewed several aspects of coproduction and product specialization, among others in the sphere of television technology. The Hungarian delegation was led by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

CSSR's Rohlicek on Session

LD092059 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The 120th [CEMA] Executive Committee session ended in Moscow today. Stefan Simak asked Rudolf Rohlicek, permanent CSSR representative to CEMA, CSSR deputy premier, to evaluate it:

[Begin recording] [Simak] The CEMA Executive Committee evaluated a whole number of current questions and problems of mutual cooperation at the present session in Moscow. Comrade deputy premier, which of them do you consider to be most important and how do you evaluate the results in general?

[Rohlicek] First of all, it was the final edition or evaluation of documents which will be presented at the 42d CEMA session at premier level which will take place at the beginning of November in Bucharest. This above all concerns the document on the coordination of national economic plans for the 5-year plan, and also the program of nuclear power station construction up to the year 2000 in CEMA member states. We also wish to evaluate the program for further Council sessions and the work of the Council's organs. Apart from this point, we also considered some questions that already had been generally discussed before but that are now approaching the final stages. [end recording]

CEMA AUTOMATED SYSTEMS CONFERENCE OPENS

AU071603 Sofia BTA in English 1301 GMT 7 Oct 86

["For Accelerated Techno-Scientific Progress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 7 (BTA) -- The Third International Conference on the Problems of Flexible Computer-Aided Manufacturing Systems, which started here today, will contribute greatly to the unision and efficient use of the techno-scientific potential of the C.M.E.A. member-states. It is organized on the initiative of the International Research Institute on Problems of Management in Moscow, with the cooperation of the State Committee for Research and Technologies, the Technical Centre for Automation, the Techno-Scientific Union and the Economic Association "Metal-Working Machines and Robots".

Using the experience of the previous two conferences which were held in Czechoslovakia and the G.D.R., the Sofia forum will examine essential questions of the theoretical and applied aspects of designing and construction of flexible computer-aided manufacturing systems. The number of the participants speaks about the increased interest in the topic: 130 scientists and experts from Bulgaria, the G.D.R., Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. More than 50 reports will examine questions of the theory and methodology of flexible computer-aided manufacturing systems, systems and devices for their construction, automation of design, requirements toward the training of personnel, development of roboticized technological complexes. The conference will discuss the problems of flexible computer-aided production in the socialist countries, will specify the main directions of development of computer-aided manufacturing systems ensuring from the comprehensive programme for techno-scientific progress.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' TRADE UNION MEETING ENDS

LD072334 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 7: Heads of work protection departments of trade union federations from European socialist countries, as well as from Cuba and Mongolia wound up a two-day meeting here today. The debates were attended by a WFTU representative.

The Warsaw meeting shows that Polish trade unions, just as it was [as received] prior 1980, are taking over the functions of a coordinator of actions aimed at improving work conditions and protection of natural environment in the countries of the socialist community.

Participants in the debate stressed with satisfaction the fact that the OPZZ, acting as a representative body of the Polish trade union movement, started an active cooperation, including work safety and protection, with trade unions from socialist states.

The meeting positively assessed the share of trade unions from socialist states in the implementation of an international programme of improving work conditions and the environment adopted by the international labour organization.

MALILE MEETS PEREZ DE CUELLAR IN NEW YORK

AU091034 Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 9 (ATA) -- These days, the head of the delegation of the PSR of Albania in the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile had a meeting with the General Secretary of the United Nations Organisation, Javier Perez de Cuellar, in the seat of this organisation. On this occasion opinions were exchanged on questions of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly and on some questions of the present international situation.

KORBECI MEETS SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU041508 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, October 3 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, a group of deputies to Swedish Parliament, headed by the member of the Permanent Committee on Industry and trade of Swedish Parliament, Sten Svensson, made a visit to our country.

The Swedish guests were received by the chairman of the permanent industry commission of the People's Assembly, Llazar Koka, who acquainted them with the organisation of the People's Assembly, which the vigorous development of the economy and especially the industry, with the foreign independent policy of friendship and cooperation which our country pursues consistently. [passage omitted]

The deputies to the Swedish Parliament were also received by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, who acquainted them with the achievements in the field of the foreign trade of the country. On this occasion opinions were exchanged on concrete possibilities for the increase of the volume of trade exchanges, especially in the field of Albanian exports of chrome and other minerals to Sweden, as well as on the expansion of the range of goods in the field of export and import between the two countries.

The chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica, received the Swedish guests and had a warm friendly talk with them. During the meeting opinions were exchanged on the possibilities existing for the promotion of the cultural relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

AJAZI SIGNS 1987 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SFRY

AU091210 Tirana ATA in English 0932 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 9 (ATA) -- The protocol on goods exchange for 1987 between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Federative Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Belgrade on October 7. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi and for the Yugoslav side by the Vice Secretary for Foreign Trade, Metodi Smilenski. The signing ceremony was attended by the members of the two delegations as well as by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in the SFR of Yugoslavia, Lik Seiti.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the SFR of Yugoslavia chrome mineral and concentrate, electric power, copper wires, mass consumer goods and handicraft articles, different chemicals, medicinal herbs and essences, pine resin, cognac, etc., and will import various tubes, steels, cables, asbestos, synthetic threads, various chemicals, machinery and equipment, etc.

During its stay in Belgrade, the Albanian Government trade delegation, headed by the vice minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi, was received by the federative secretary for foreign trade of the SFR of Yugoslavia, Nenad Krcic. On this occasion opinions were exchanged on the development and promotion of trade exchanges between the two countries, particularly in regard to the increase of the range of goods, export-import, etc.

PRESIDIUM GREETS GDR STATE COUNCIL ON NATIONAL DAY

AU071056 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 7 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania sent the following message of greetings to the State Council of the German Democratic Republic:

"On the occasion of the national day, the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the republic, on behalf of the Albanian people, we extend to the people of the German Democratic Republic sincere greetings and the best wishes for progress and prosperity."

ALIA SPEAKS AT BERAT DISTRICT AWP CONFERENCE

AU051601 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Sep 86 pp 1-2

[Report on speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, to the 24th Berat District AWP Conference held on 27-28 September 1986 -- date of speech not given]

[Text] Dear Comrade Delegates, it is a particular pleasure for me to have participated and to have followed closely the proceedings of the 24th AWP Conference of your district, of this important assembly of all communists of Berat, who constitute a militant section of our glorious party. On this occasion, in the name of the AWP Central Committee, I bring warm greetings to this conference, and through its delegates, to all the communists and people of Berat.

Every time that we come to your district, we recall with emotion and respect the unforgettable years of the National Liberation Struggle, the glorious epic which, under the leadership of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the people of Berat, in the city and in the countryside, have written with their blood and sacrifices. Berat became the seat of the first democratic government of the people, emerging from the fire of the war and the fold of the people. This entire area became a secure base for the highest organs of the party and of the National Liberation Army. Historic events of national importance took place here.

Led by the communists, the people of Berat have revived and continually elevated their distinguished traditions and are renowned today as frontline fighters in socialist construction and in defending the victories attained. These qualities and virtues of the people and communists of Berat were once again manifested strongly during the proceedings of this conference, which was crowned with complete success.

You came to this forum with a militant spirit and a higher sense of responsibility than ever before. This is understandable. The party conferences in regions and districts are being held this year on the threshold of the Ninth AWP Congress, and their duties are therefore greater than usual. These conferences are making a great contribution in deepening the analysis of the achievements attained during the past quinquennial, in throwing light on the future, and in the further elevation of the leading role of the party in the economy and all aspects of social life.

The concern and the earnestness in the proceedings for new elections in the party, from the basic organizations to the district conferences, and the all-round achievements attained hitherto this year, constitute the best preparation for the ninth congress, and a guarantee for its complete success; they are a solid foundation for the attainment of the magnificent objectives of the current quinquennial.

The whole country is going to the Ninth AWP Congress and the 45th anniversary of its founding with new victories. The more closely we approach these great histroic events, the more is the fervor and mobilization of the workers in fulfilling their tasks raised, the more is their enthusiasm at work elevated, the more is their confidence in the future strengthened. The workers' class, the cooperativist peasantry, the cadres, and the specialists have discussed the draft directives of the eighth quinquennial with a high sense of responsibility, uncovering untapped reserves and possibilities to increase production and savings, thus consolidating those factors that fulfill the tasks, and advancing the targets in many directions.

The party, state, and economic organs, the communists and all the working people are using the experience gained and the lessons drawn in the course of the implementation of the seventh quinquennial as an incitement for action. This is clearly indicated by the optimistic achievements in all branches and sectors of the economy. The new quinquennial has made a good start throughout the country, with all-out efforts and a quickened pace. The struggle for the fulfillment of plans is being combined with comprehensive efforts to activate inner reserves and potentials, to guarantee the future. The continuity on the road of socialism in accordance with Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, sanctioned in our party's line and principles, is being achieved and consolidated with hard work, efforts, determination, and new projects in all fields.

The party conferences in the regions and districts are proceeding in a brilliant internal situation. This situation is characterized by the steel-like unity of the people around the party and by the unity of all communists around its Central Committee. A highly optimistic and enthusiastic situation prevails throughout the country. The party and the people are demonstrating more strongly than ever before their determination to advance continually. Everything in Albania is progressing.

Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to say that Berat is a district possessing a strong economy. A textile industry of considerable production potential has been set up here. The textile combine in Berat produces almost half the textiles produced in the country. The fact that one-third of its products are exported directly or in the form of ready-to-wear clothes is also important. The engineering plant of the oil industry in Stalin City concentrates on the production of spare parts and the maintenance of machinery and equipment for the entire system of oil enterprises. The engineering plant of the textile industry also produces for all the enterprises of this branch. A food processing industry supplying several districts has also been set up in your district. Oil production in Stalin City assumes particular importance with regard to the experience gained here in prolonging the useful life of the wells, which the enemies and saboteurs thought had been long since amortized. The fact that the wells in this area produce quinquennially a quantity of oil sufficient to meet the needs of the economy for fuels for 6 months -- this fact is a great success.

In the agricultural sector, Berat ranks among those districts with stable results and growth in numerous directions. Progress has been made in the lowland areas, but the fact that the hilly and mountainous areas are developing rapidly is of particular importance.

The results attained in the lowland area included in the zone designated for priority intensification are encouraging. Agricultural production in your district has increased several times over the past decades and somewhat more rapidly than the country's average. Agricultural production increased 40 percent during the last quinquennial alone. The income of the working people in agricultural cooperatives is rising with satisfactory dynamism. The progress of he countryside can be seen particularly in the stability and steady growth of the rural population, in the highlands as well as in the lowlands.

The fact that the district of Berat is fulfilling the tasks in the agricultural sector all along the line is a success in this jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party. The fulfillment of the corn production plan is guaranteed, and some overfulfillment will compensate some deficits in wheat production. Tasks have been fulfilled and overfulfilled in the production of sunflowers, beans, vegetables, and fruit. Some 2,250 quintals of beans were produced in the plots of field brigades alone. The cotton production plan and the plan concerning the delivery of meat and milk are also expected to be fulfilled. All the agricultural working poeple of Berat therefore deserve our praise and applause at this conference.

There has been visible progress also in education, culture, and the standard of living. On in three workers has a secondary education. Approximately 4,000 new pupils enter the 8-year schools annually and only 1,000 fewer enter secondary schools. During the past quinquennial alone 25,000 people were housed in new apartments.

The wages fund in the rural areas increased by twice as much as the increase in the state sector. Over 5,000 people were employed for the first time in the state sector.

These successes are an encouragement for the communists and the working people in Berat District. But we also take note of the fact that, side by side with these successes, there are also problems.

Having mentioned the absolute necessity of raising production by raising productivity, through the intensification of the labor, the efficient utilization of production capacities, the struggle against the globalism that is noticed everywhere but particularly in the service sector, through cost reductions, and the all-round fulfillment of tasks, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to say:

Even more acute problems have been created in the livestock sector. During the past 5 years, the livestrock sector has increased at a pace that is considerable lower than the population growth rate. The number of cattle has dropped, while the increase in the number of sheep and goats has been minimal. The cooperativists of Berat Dirstrict must be congratulated on having been among the first to complete the first stage of the action to create small herds of livestock at brigade level, but lessons must also be drawn at the same time from the experience gained. The number of cows and calves increased by 1,100 head, while there has been a decrease of 1,500 head during the past 5 years. The results of the initiative of the peasantry here in Berat also show how unfounded are the "arguments" of some livestock specialists in opposing demands for greater increases in the number of head of cattle and in productivity.

The achievements of the livestock sector concerning meat and milk production are nearer to the respective plans. But more could have been done. The people were supplied with 11,000 quintals of milk less than planned.

With its natural resources, there is no justification for Berat District to rank 22d with regard to per capital production of meat. Your district lost 420 quintals of meat from damages alone, let alone other losses relating to the delivery of cattle for slaughtering below the standards set out by the state.

A change is needed in this field. There are possibilities for such a change, because you still have untapped reserves. Specialist say that one of these reserves lies in improving the care for calves. Normally, from a biological viewpoint, a calf turns into a cow in 27 months. In your district this takes 30 to 35 months, because the calves are not fed and husbanded according to scientific criteria. If you were to cut down only 4 months with regard to this, you would be securing an additional 12,000 quintals of milk.

Another reserve in raising the number of head of cattle and productivity lies in raising the reproductive capacity of herds. If the fertility of cows were to increase by only 1 percent in your district, you would increase milk production by 1,400 quintals annually.

These reserves are not being used by agricultural economies because of considerable weaknesses in the scientific husbandry of the livestock, irregular feeding of the cattle, and other shortcomings in the veterinary service.

These shortcomings result in the biological potential of the breeds not being utilized. This is another not inconsiderable reserve. In the district of Berat, 98 percent of the cows are pure bred. The biological capacity is over 3,300 liters of milk per cow, compared with the figure of 1,250 liters of milk per cow taken in the agricultural cooperatives. This constitutes another great reserve in increasing milk production.

Clearly, the arguments of specialists, which are valid for all districts, are scientific and have been proven by previous experience. But to achieve the potential indicators in the development of livestock requires organization, discip'ine, and scientific work; it requires the necessary fodder base, with regard both to quantity and structure and veterinary measures must be enforced rigorously.

The effectiveness of investments and labor in the horticultural sector continues to be low. During the past 6-7 years, 223,000 fruit trees and 124,000 olive trees over the accepted norms were damaged, this being equal to approximately half the new saplings planted during this period. Yields are also unsatisfactory, particularly in the vineyards and the cooperatives as well as in the agricultural enterprises. It is therefore necessary to tighten control in this broad sector in the future, as well as to increase the degree of harmoinization of production factors, to attain the change demanded by the party. This applies particularly to the olive groves, which are of great importance to our economy, to the life of the people.

Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that Berat District will make new progress during the current quinquennial in industry, agriculture, construction, science, and culture. Over 850 million leks will be invested for new projects and the reconstruction and extension of existing ones. These investments are 23 percent higher than those effected during the seventh quinquennial. New investments will be effected in the oil industry, the engineering industry, the textile and food industries, for the extension of the irrigation network, social and health service institutions, and housing.

The constructions to be carried out and generally the investments to be effected in Berat during the current quinquennial have certain peculiarities that must be carefully taken into consideration. A number of projects, like the extension of the textile combine and of the oil industry engineering plant, the construction of some lines and units of the food industry, the construction of numerous irrigation projects, and so forth, are expected to be started and completed in the last years of the quinquennial. This is conditioned by the current state of investment resources on a national scale, but primarily, by the fact that the existing industries in your district have themselves not provided society with much possibility of continuing its program of investments at an increasingly large scale. This poses a number of tasks for you, for the communists and cadres, for the workers' class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the districts' leading managers. The production increase stipulated during the quinquennial must be achieved through a more efficient utilization of, primarily, the existing capacities, applying new working norms and new norms for the utilization of materials, broadly encouraging the innovative movement utilizing untapped reserves, and particularly by intensifying labor. It is also necessary to struggle in order to give as many products to society as is possible, for the consumption of the people themselves as well as for export to increase investment possibilities, which would then permit us to bring forward the construction of new projects.

Comrade Ramiz Alia instructed a more efficient struggle to be waged against manifestations of procrastination to secure designs and estimates more rapidly. The spirit of actions and volunteer work must be raised to a higher level to complete essential projects, which are also the largest proportion of projects, as quickly as possible. After stressing the great importance to be attached to the efficiency of production factors by the party and state organs to achieve a harmonious and balanced development of the economy, and after dwelling on some current tasks, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to say:

Bearing in mind solicitude for the life of the people, I am pleased to inform you that the city of Berat will be assured abundant potable water supplies from highland sources in 1988. Whether this important project is completed earlier depends on your work, on your contribution.

Comrades, the decisive factor for the continuation of the socialist revolution in all fields and the fulfillment of the greater tasks undertaken by the party is the people. The more complex and intensive the tasks of the construction and defense of socialism are, all the more essential it becomes to vitalize the revolutionary initiative and independent action of the masses, their strict control over everything. The more that socialism develops and progresses, all the more important and irreplaceable become the role and widespread participation of the masses in production and management activity. The present state of the economy, its development, its intensification, the confrontation with the increasingly complicated external situations and their effects on our own problems, the constant elevation of the material and cultural standards of the people require a constant elevation of the leadership and controlling ability of the party organs and their instruments, increasingly subjecting their activity to the judgment of the masses, to their suggestions.

As Comrade Enver has stressed, socialism is a deed of the masses. This does not mean only the factories, combines, power plants, irrigation projects, the mines, and the institutions. The organization of the work, the fruitful management of the economy, and the thrifty utilization of the social wealth must also become increasingly a deed of the masses. Socialism is a result of the strength and physical energies of the masses. But it is also increasingly more a result of the intelligence, knowledge, the intellectual capacity, and the creativity of the masses.

The initiative and creative activity of the working people constitutes the decisive factor in achieving the line of the masses. This has become an irreplaceable driving force to ensure the progress of society, to achieve the economic and social plans, and to revolutionize the whole life of the country. The initiative of the masses means dynamism in production and freshness of leadership, it vitalizes the thinking of managers and cadres and stifles manifestations of bureaucracy, liberalism, stagnation, and indolence.

It is the duty of the party and state organs, of all managing bodies, to encourage the spirit of revolutionary initiative everywhere. The effects of this sound spirit, synthesized in the great movement "standard-bearer of the implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha," have been and will continue to be considerable. This year the peasantry adopted the initiative of keeping livestock in the agricultural brigades. During the past 7-8 months since the initiative was adopted, the number of cows and heifers in the small herds alone increased by 30,000 head, an increase that is several times that achieved during the seventh quinquennial alone. The youth have pledged to complete the track of the Milot-Rreshen railroad before this year is out, as opposed to the projected time in 1988, and we are convinced that they will keep their word. Trains will get to Rubik as soon as this year. Hundreds of thousands of people get involved in actions and do praiseworthy communist work in agriculture and other sectors.

This year, as never before, a very fruitful effort is being carried out by the working masses for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans. With the assistance of urban workers, soldiers, schoolchildren, cadres, and veterans, the working people in the countryside, through blitz actions, are completing the harvesting and gathering of corn in a very brief time and without losses. The corn production plan this year is consequently guaranteed as never before.

The fulfillment of plans with regard to this crop will create a more favorable situation with regard to the overall grain balance. The AWP Central Committee hails on this occasion all agricultural workers for this remarkable achievement and expresses its confidence that it will be consolidated in the years to come.

The workers in the iron sector, the engineering industry, and the chemical industry are rapidly advancing their objectives in increasing production and efficiency and in replacing imported materials with Albanian products.

Initiative is also being extended to such complex fields as the increased economic efficiency at district level and at the level of entire systems of the economy. The working people of Tirana District are setting an example, particularly, through their pledge to overfulfill the budget plan by 85 million leks, and have already reached the 80 million lek target. The initiatives to accelerate the fulfillment of production plans are initiatives to strengthen the economy, to raise the well-being of the people, and to bring the future nearer.

Speaking about the absolute necessity of further raising the initiative and independent action of the masses, Comrade Ramiz Alia said that these constitute the most efficient way of raising socialist democracy. He stressed some of the tasks that this question raises with regard to the activity of the party and mass organizations, and advised that their leadership activity becomes more efficient when it is subjected to the judgment of the masses, to their suggestions.

After stressing the need for a constant struggle against all alien manifestations affecting the interests of the people and socialism, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to say:

The correct, honest, and just implementation of the party line, socialist legality, and social rules is the most effective way of fulfilling the line of the masses and of stimulating the creative initiative of the working people. The party's line in the economy is implemented when the production plans and the general development plans are fulfilled and overfulfilled. Therefore, the higher the level of the fulfillment of tasks is, the greater are the socialist victories, the more efficient is our democracy. Unilateral democracy, democracy with regard to rights alone, without implementing the duties that everyone owes to society -- such democracy cannot exist.

The party has stressed that, be they small or large, problems must be solved where they arise. This requires that the party organs and all managing organs in the districts and at the base assume more responsibility. This becomes increasingly imperative. The economy has grown and has been extended; its problems have become more complicated. It is the duty of the AWP Central Committee, the government, and the central institutions to be on top of the job, but at the same time it is essential to raise the managing, organizational, and implementing force in all party and state organs in the districts and at the base. The large mechanism of our economy and state cannot function normally unless all its levers work efficiently, be they large or small. The dynamism of all the innumerable levers in the districts and at the base cannot be maintained and raised from above, by being prodded from above. The party stimulates them through its correct line and directives, through the plans that it approves, through its analysis and generalizations, even with regard to particular districts and work centers. What is important is that the party organs in the districts and their instruments should be creative and should implement these directives with imagination; that they themselves should resolve problems with scientific efficiency. Things do not progress merely through orders or passionate appeals. People are persuaded and go into action through the power of sound logic, perfect organization, the personal example of communist, the culture of work, and communist justice.

In the lofty political situation that we are experiencing now on the threshold of the Ninth AWP Congress and the 45th anniversary and at a time when party conferences are being held throughout the country, the creative, organizational, and implementing capabilities of the party are emerging more clearly than ever. This was also confirmed by this fruitful conference, by the experience that it brought forth, the self-critical note, and by the optimistic and engaging spirit that it showed. The important thing is that this spirit be kept bright in the daily work for the fulfillment of tasks, overcoming all obstacles and difficulties.

I am convinced that the proceedings and decisions of this conference will freshen up and vitalize the entire activity of the party in Berat and will provide a new impulse in all things, to go to the Ninth AWP Congress with new victories and to fulfill the bold targets of the eighth quinquennial.

Long live the AWP!

Glory to the brilliant deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha!

Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke also about some problems pertaining to the international situation.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. 'MISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN'

LD100635 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Michal Cermak commentary from the "Magazine" program]

[Text] The present U.S. Administration has been accompanied by unpleasant scandal during its period of office. Michal Cermak considers the causes of these events in Washington in today's foreign political commentary:

When Congress votes every year on the secret part of the federal budget that includes financing spy and subversion centers, the law givers must expect this to bear the relevant fruit. This fruit is rotten and decidedly bitter, in particular when the public discovers what the amounts, which are greater every year and reaching billions of dollars, for secret items are for. Just like today, when several scandals are culminating at once, they have a common denominator. It is the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, the darling of the White House, the mass production center of misinformation, illegal activity, sabotage, disruption, and provocation of the grossest kind.

According to a secret directive prepared in the White House itself, and developed to perfection by the CIA in Langley, for example, Libya has become the target of an extensive misinformation campaign. Its aim was to shamelessly throw mud at Libya in the eyes of the domestic and world public, to openly interfere in its affairs, and then, when the moment was right, as a result of provocation, to attack with armed forces. This should have led to an overthrow of the government, the removal of the highest Libyan representative Al-Qadhdhafi, and a change in the political course. The CIA provided a great deal of proof for this by distributing false information, fabricating provocation, and circulating mendacious and forged documents. In the end the barbaric action against civilian targets in Libya, which took place this spring, was not lacking. Some links in the complicated chain, whose begining leads right up to the White House, soon snapped.

The scandal came into the open and enabled every thinking American to recall once again what kind of poisionous broth is brewed in the CIA cauldrons and those of similar agencies. Bernard Kalb, the State Department spokesman, resigned from his post to demonstrate his disagreement with the misinformation campaign against Libya. But other links in the chain also snapped. There can be no doubt about the fact that the transport plane shot down over Nicaragua with three Ameridans on board was supplying Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands with military materiel with the knowledge of responsible quarters in Washington and financed by the U.S. federal budget. In the same way there is no doubt that the seized pilot of the shot down plane worked as a military adviser for the CIA in El Salvador. He himself said that for several months he transported military and other supplies for Somozist groups.

Before the Senate investigation committee in Washington, the pilot's wife also finally admitted that her husband worked for the CIA. It is also known from where the money for similar actions in violation of international law as well as the laws of the United States flows into Central America. Not so long ago, under White House pressure, Congress passed a bill for aid to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries to the tune of $199 million.

So there is no room for surprise on Capitol Hill even though many of the senators and congressmen pretend there is. The chain of the policy, the aim of which is to fan local conflicts, to increase overall tension in the world and to implement the imperialist interests of the United States by means of force, also runs through the congress. And while the policy of confrontation is uppermost on the list of Washington's politicians, not excluding Congress, which among other things relies on the services of subversive organizations like the CIA, there will be no shortage of similar scandalous revelations in Washington.

USSR SUBS IN ATLANTIC AN 'ENFORCED REACTION'

AU091402 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Oct 86 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky commentary : "Circumstances Under Investigation; the Accident Involving the Soviet Submarine"]

[Text] The accident which befell the Soviet nuclear submarine in the Atlantic near Bermuda is not one of the run-of-the-mill events of today's world; it is no wonder that it attracts the attention of the public, regardless of where they are. As is known, a fire broke out in the submarine and, although it was extinguished, the submarine could not be saved. The announcement made by the Soviet press agency TASS stressed that the submarine foundered at great depth and that the possibility of a nuclear explosion and radioactive contamination of the environs is to be excluded.

The circumstances which led to the submarine accident are being investigated by appropriate Soviet authorities. The friends of the Soviet Union are expressing sincere sympathy in connection with this naval misfortune, which occurred when the territorial tasks [vysistne ulohy] of military service were being fulfilled. However, the misfortune is being abused for political speculations. But, after all, this is nothing new.

But the realistic tenor which appeared in some of the first commentaries is worthy of attention. Thus, for instance, the Italian paper LA REPUBLICA wrote that the occurrences near Bermuda proves the kind of "traps that are lying in wait for human society every day." The newspaper points out the increasing number of possible mistakes, misfortunes, or an individual's hesitation for a single moment when manipulating nuclear power.

This is a truthful thought; today's world has seen quite a few such breakdowns. A serious incident took place in the FRG recently near a launching pad for American Pershing-type missiles. The incident cost several lives. Several years ago, a fire broke out in the underground silo of American strategic missiles, which was followed by a missile explosion. A few days ago, the West German newspaper SCHWARZWALDER BOTE recalled how the United States lost two nuclear submarines in an accident 20 years ago.

How can mankind be rid of such extraordinary occurrences? The question can be answered in various ways. The main and only correct answer, which is being persistently proposed by the socialist countries with the Soviet Union at their head, is: The only way to rid the world of the danger of nuclear arms is to outlaw these arms, and to do this in the way that is proposed in the declaration voiced by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on 15 January 1986. A world without nuclear arms will thus become a world without risks and traumas which these arms represent.

And here is yet another voice which is worthy of being quoted; it is the voice of the French newspaper LE MONDE, which points out that "the Soviets had sent their submarines to U.S. shores in reply to the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe." Truly, the Soviet submarines in the Atlantic are the Soviet Union's enforced reaction to the Pentagon attempt to acquire strategic supremacy over the Soviet Union, to the threat represented by the first-strike American missiles deployed in Western Europe and aimed against Soviet territory and the territories of its allies. This is a totally logical conclusion, which even the bourgeois newspaper LE MONDE considered essential to emphasize at the present moment.

BILAK DISCUSSES TASKS OF 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

LD091548 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] A regionwide aktiv of front-ranking state and economic organs on topical issues and tasks of implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress was held in Usti Nad Labem today.

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, in his address discussed safeguarding the tasks of the 17th congress and concentrated in particular on speeding up society's social and economic development, taking into account the new needs and processes taking place at home and in the world. He said that if we want to improve work in all spheres and components of management we must put an end to formalism, bureaucracy, lack of discipline, mediocrity and lack of care, and to all that blunts the activity of the individual and of labor collectives, and that spoils the efforts of party, trade union, and youth union collectives at individual workplaces. Society must also be able to appreciate the contribution and merits of labor collectives and individuals. Equalitarianism is not a socialist manner of remuneration. Moreover, it suppresses initiative, disturbs labor discipline, and disgusts those who work conscientiously.

Vasil Bilak stressed the need to link the political-educational and management work in all spheres of our political system and said that the significance of ideological work is being underestimated in some workplaces. He also discussed the need for revolutionary optimism, saying that it springs from a deep knowledge of truth, namely that socialism is the most just social order to which the future belongs.

In the section devoted to topical foreign political questions, Vasil Bilak stressed that the whole world is finding itself at a historical turning point in understanding new phenomena and facts. He said that historical developments have confronted us with a dilemma of either destruction or survival. The struggle for peace and social progress represents two sides of the same process which do not exclude each other, but conversely, influence and determine each other. Peace can only be safeguarded by the development of progress and the strengthening of socialism which can only flourish in peace.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY POLAND'S MESSNER

Further on Stoph Talks

LD092316 Warsaw PAP in English 1845 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, Oct. 9: PUWP CC Political Bureau Member and Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner arrived for an official visit of friendship here today following an invitation from Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC, Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph.

Premier Messner and personalities accompanying him were welcomed by, among others, members of the SED CC Political Bureau: First Deputy Chairmen of the GDR Council of Ministers Werner Krolikowski and Alfred Neumann.

Shortly before 11:00 A.M. Premier Zbigniew Messner and accompanying officials laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to victims of fascism and militarism in the Unter Den Linden Avenue. The ceremony took place in the presence of the honorary guard of the People's Army of the GDR.

Next the head of the Polish government laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to the Polish soldier and German anti-fascist in the Friedrichshain Park. Next the delegation laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to fallen Soviet soldiers, situated in the Treptow Park.

Plenary talks chaired by the premiers of both countries were held in the building of the office of the Council of Ministers. Their main topic was evaluation of the hitherto realization of the long-term programme of developing cooperation in the field of science, technology and production which was adopted as a result of talks held between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker in Warsaw last December.

Both countries pin hopes on this programme for expanding collaboration with a view to better using the industrial and scientific-research potentials. The need to develop co-production and specialization was pointed to.

In this five-year period trade is expected to surpass 11 billion roubles. This will mean an increase of nearly one third compared to the years 1981-1985. Both sides deem this figure as a starting point for searching for new possibilities of increasing turnover.

In the afternoon Premier Zbigniew Messner was received by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honeker.

Zbigniew Messner also was received by General Secretary of the SED CC, chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker.

Zbigniew Messner also decorated a group of GDR party and state activists with Polish orders granted by the Polish Council of State for achievements in developing cooperation between Poland and the GDR.

Premier Willi Stoph was decorated with the Great Ribbon of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic.

Chairman of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions Harry Tisch, Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Gerhard Schuerer and Deputy Premier and Minister for Posts and Telecommunications Wolfgang Rauchfuss received Commander's Crosses of the Order of Merit with Star.

Member of Political Bureau of the SED CC and First Secretary of the SED Regional Committee in Karl-Marx-Stadt Siegfried Lorenz and Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy Bruno Lietz received Commander's Crosses of the Order of Merit.

In the evening hours, Willi Stoph gave a dinner in honour of Zbigniew Messner. Both premiers delivered speeches.

Honecker Receives Messner

LD091703 Warsaw PAP in English 1634 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin Oct. 9 -- General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker today received PUWP CC Political Bureau Member, Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner who is now on an official visit of friendship to the GDR.

The Polish guest conveyed to Erich Honecker cordial greetings from Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Both interlocutors stated with satisfaction that friendly relations between Poland and the GDR reached a high level, develop steadily and comprehensively on the basis of permeated with confidence cooperation between the PUWP and the SED.

They highly evaluated the hitherto results of implementation of decisions reached at the highest level last December and serving further strengthening of socialism.

In this context, they pointed to the special significance of comprehensive implementation of the "long-range programme of cooperation development between Poland and the GDR in science, technology and production till the year 2000. [quotation marks as received]

Erich Honecker and Zbigniew Messner also highly evaluated the tight alliance between Poland and the GDR as neighbouring central European countries, allies within the Warsaw Treaty, component elements of the post-war European order and stable factors of the might of the community of socialist countries.

Erich Honecker informed the Polish guest on current tasks resulting from the strategy of the country's development adopted by the 11th Congress of the SED. On his part, Zbigniew Messner spoke on PUWP's comprehensive activity in the sphere of further implementation of its 10th congress resolutions.

Both politicians confirmed the staunch will of their states -- in accordance with decisions of the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of states parties to the Warsaw Treaty -- to do everything to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and bring about a positive turn in international relations.

They also confirmed their full support for Soviet peace initiatives aimed to lower the level of military-strategic balance, ensure equal security to both sides and create a world without nuclear weapons.

They expressed hope that results corresponding to peaceful will of the world community will be achieved during the forthcoming Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik.

Erich Honecker asked Zbigniew Messner to convey to Wojciech Jaruzelski fraternal greetings and best wishes of successful implementation of tasks of socialist building by Poland.

Member of Political Bureau of the SED CC and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR Willi Stoph participated in the meeting.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH VANUATU

LD100526 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] UN/New York, 9 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR Government and the Republic of Vanuatu Government have decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two states 9 October and to exchange ambassadors. A communique to his effect was signed on Thursday at the GDR's permanent mission to the UN in New York by the representatives of the two governments, Ambassador Harry Otto for the GDR and Ambassador Robert van Lierop for Vanuatu.

According to this agreement, the two governments have agreed to organize their mutual relations on the basis of the principles laid down in the UN Charter, such as the principle of the sovereign equality of all states, of noninterference in internal affairs, and the right of peoples to self-determination. The governments express their conviction that the establishment of diplomatic relations will contribute to the promotion of mutual understanding and cooperation to the benefit of both countries and to the consolidation of world peace. [passage omitted]

HONECKER TOAST AT NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AWO91120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 86 p 1-2

[Toast given by Erich Honecker at a reception in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin on 7 October on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the GDR.]

[Text] Dear friends and camrades, Ladies and Gentleman of the Diplomatic Corps, Dear Guests!

I am pleased to cordinally welcome you at this festive reception on our national day. The founding of the GDR 37 years ago was an act of far-reaching importance. It marked a turing point in the history of the German people and of Europe. The changes that have taken place since then in the national and international balance of power make the importance of this event even more clear.

The citizens of our country, the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, were able to use their strength for the welfare of their own people and all other peoples for the first time in German history. The path of the GDR from the ruins of World War II to a modern industrial state was not easy. Pride in what has been achieved is all the more justified.

We have cause neither for arrogance nor to underestimate what we have achieved so far, and we do not need to hide our light under a bushel. The GDR, which currently produces a national income of more than 230 billion marks, has a modern industry and agriculture at its disposal, a socialist education system that gives all children the same chances and prepares them for their future life, a comprehensive health service, and much more, occupies the place that it deserves in the history of the German people.

In brief, the dreams of earlier generations became reality in the GDR: a meaningful existence and clear perspectives in social security. Our most important concern is to use the advantages of socialism even better, to guarantee a lasting peace as the decisive condition for a life in happiness. That is the essence of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress with which we are approaching the future. The atmosphere of intensive work, the high targets which are being aimed at and fulfilled in the cities and rural areas, all these things show that party and people want the same.

The balance sheet for the first 9 months of this year already testifies to continuing dynamism. Produced national income rose by 4.3 percent compared with that of the equivalent period last year. Net industrial production rose by 8.6 percent; this considerable growth rate was due to increased labor productivity. This proves not least our progress in modern technolgies, where the rate is above average. Agriculture is yielding a good harvest. For grain this is 4.63 metric tons per hectare, and 5.6 metric tons for winter wheat.

In general, the results permit the conclusion that all conditions exist for fulfilling the plan this year and for overfulfilling it in important sectors. This would mean success for the first step in the new 5-year plan, which is of great importance for overall success to the year 1990. Working and living conditions are being further improved, in accordance with the unity of economic and social policy. With the construction and modernization of a further 1,064,000 dwellings in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan we will solve the central problem of our social policy program successfully and for the well-being of the working people.

Ladies and gentlemen present here, dear friends and comrades! As you know, there was a meeting in Moscow a few days ago for the leaders of the three German Communist Parties with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The focal point of our exchange of views was questions of the safeguarding of peace. The meeting has, if I may say so, an importance far beyond the borders of the countries in which the four parties operate.

We agreed that in view of the lessons of history everything must be done to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil, but only peace and cooperation. This is a gain for all those who have an interest in the arms race being ended on earth and not extended into space, since it is necessary in the nuclear-space age to give peace a chance and, thus, to give mankind the chance of survival.

Cooperation betwen the GDR and the USSR gains special significance in the spirit of this activity. This cooperation is being accomplished in the framework of the socialist community. It is of extraordinary importance for the consolidation of friendship between the GDR and the USSR, for the improvement of the people's well-being and for the development of our intellectual and cultural life, especially as we are planning for the coming years -- indeed, up to the turn of the millennium.

Of course, the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan holds a special place in international events. The reduction of confrontation and the the expansion of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States are of great importance, not only for these two countries, but for mankind in general. Even if, here and there, there are voices saying that the United States will not dispense with nuclear tests and will not stop preparations for a "star war," we hope, nevertheless, that in the end reason and realism will prevail. The GDR, its allies and all forces in the world that think sensible see that all aspects of mankind's prospects are in the safeguarding of peace. we are firmly determined to continue to do our bit to ensure that there will not be a world nuclear inferno that would destroy not only the fruits of labor but also the peoples themselves. Dialogue and cooperation instead of confrontation, and disarmament instead if constantly new upward turns in the arms spiral, remain our aim.

Dear friends and comrades, ladies and gentleman! We are marking our national day with a good feeling of successful work and in the certainty that the socialist GDR will add yet much more to its good balance-sheet.

Let us raise our glasses and drink to
-- A peaceful and happy future of the peoples,
-- To the 37th anniversary of the GDR

BRIEFS

FRENCH COMMUNIST DELEGATION -- At the invitation of the Berlin Bezirk SED leadership a delegation of the Paris federation of the French Communist Party [PCF] headed by Henri Malber, PCF Central Committee member and first secretary of the Paris federation, arrived in Berlin on 24 September. At a meeting in the bezirk leadership Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED leadership, reported on the experiences and tasks of the Berlin Bezirk party organization and stressed the working people's efforts in the socialist competition and the importance of the Stockholm conference results. Both sides stressed the determination to further deepen the traditionally close relations between the Paris and Berlin party organizations. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 86 p 8 Au]

HUNGARIAN EDUCATION DELEGATION -- On 2 October a delegation of the Hungarian People's Repulbic headed by Ferenc Gaszo, deputy minister for culture and education, concluded a study visit of several days to the GDR. During its visit it conducted an exchange of views and experiences with Bodo Weidemann, state secretary for vocational training, on topical and future tasks in vocational training in both countries, in particular on the consequences resulting from scientific-technological developments in this field. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct p 2 AU]

BANYASZ ASSUMES ROLE OF GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN

LD091833 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 9 (MTI) -- State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers and Government spokesman, held a press conference about the Thursday session of the Council of Ministers.

The government approved the report of Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar on his official visit to Brussels on the invitation of Wilfried Martens, prime minister of the Kingdom of Belgium.

The government then heard a report about the health of the population and brought a resolution to work out a comprehensive social programme to safeguard health. It also heard a report by the president of the state committee against alcoholism, and designated further tasks.

The Council of Ministers discussed and approved a report on Hungary's environmental situation, the condition of the earth, water and air. It evaluated the results of activity carried out in the past period, and defined further tasks.

The president of the information office than answered questions of the journalists. As this was the first occasion he acted as government spokesman, the first question concerned why this institution had to be established. According to Rezso Banyasz, the same principles justified this step as the framing of the press law approved this spring, that is the demand to extend and strengthen socialist democracy and the HSWP programme announced at the 13th congress. In other words, it is his firm conviction that citizens can play an effective role in shaping the future of the country, and solving its problems, if they receive authentic, informative and quick reports. He said the function of spokesman should be considered as a new direct channel for increasing the publicity of the government and the informing of domestic and foreign public opinion.

Another question concerned the founding of a convent order in Hungary. According to the spokesman, the late Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, who has undying merits in establishing lasting good relations between the Hungary state and the Catholic Church, raised the idea of creating a women's order to care for the aged. This religious order, the Society of Our Lady of Hungarians, will be under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Esztergom in office. Its members will be active solely in welfare institutions maintained by the Hungarian Catholic Church, and other church organizations. The church will assure financial means for operation.

The spokesman specially emphasized that this women's order carrying out charitable activity differs from all the religious orders active before 1950. The government approved the relevant report of the state office for church affairs.

Rezso Banyasz also answered several other questions about themes on the agenda of the government session.

At his press conference Thursday, state secretary Rezso Banyasz, government spokesman, answered several questions related to timely tasks in the fight against alcoholism. The spokesman said the government discussed furhter tasks aimed at repressing alcohol consumption. The most important task is to stop alcohol consumption at workplaces. A very determined fight has to be carried on against the most harmful kinds of alcohol, including hard liquor. It is also very important to reduce the alcohol consumption of young people. In the interest of this aim the government plans to ban the consumption of alcohol in educational institutions and during cultural programmes, in youth camps and parks, in other words, in all places frequented by young people. The spokesman said the current session of the government did not discuss raising the prices of alcoholic drinks. However, he referred to the fact that certain adminstrative measures are necessary, primarily against the owners of illegal distilleries who acquire extremely high incomes, and who are mostly responsible for the alcohol consumption of workers prior to and during working hours.

Rezso Banyasz summed up the report heard at the government session about the state of the environment in Hungary. According to the evaluation of the report, considerable development has taken place in nature and environment protection in Hungary over the past period. The state of the environment in Hungary, as compared to other countries, is average. The process of general deterioration, and further pollution of the environment has been moderated. The decrease of crop land has slowed down, the use of chemicals in agriculture has received greater consideration. The size of natural areas under protection now stands at 500,000 hectares. There are 140 nature protection areas, four of which are national parks, 36 are regional protected areas, 100 are nature protection areas.

MARXIST-CATHOLIC DIALOGUE OPENS IN BUDAPEST

LD082054 Budapest MTI in English 0926 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- An international symposium, 'Society and Moral Values', opened in Budapest Wednesday, with Marxist and Catholic scholars from 15 countries participating. The dialogue, organized by the Philosophical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Pontifical Gregorian University of Rome, is held under the auspices of the Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Pontifical Gregorian University of Rome, is held under the auspices of the Presidium of the Hungarian academy of Sciences and the Vatican Secretariat for non-believers. The symposium, held in the spirit of dialogue between the representatives of two ideologies - was opened by Academician Ivan T. Berend, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Cardinal Paul Poupard, pro-president of the Vatican Secretariat for Non-Believers.

The three-day symposium is to discuss three subjects. The participants will explain their concept on man, and discuss issues of human autonomy and moral responsibility, human relations, moral values, the problems of work and the possibilities and targets fo social co-existence and cooperation.

Opening Speech

LD082058 Budapest MTI in English 1320 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- As reported, a three-day international symposium, 'Society and Moral Values', opened in Budapest Wednesday with Marxist and Catholic scholars from 15 countries. The conference is sponsored by the Board of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Vatican Secretariat for Non-Christians, and organized by the Philosophical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Papal Gregorian University of Rome.

In his opening speech, Academician Ivan T. Berend, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, stated that the aim of the conference is neither to confront differences nor to reconcile the irreconcilable. In the present explosive world ridden with political, economic and social tensions, the atmosphere of confidence, understanding and friendship and the dialogue instrumental in creating such an atmosphere is of vital importance. Therefore, philosophical-ideological differences are far less important than the link between Marxist and Catholic scholars - responsibility for the world, the responsibility of sciences and social action to reduce the dangers and convert human attitudes.

Ivan T. Berend pointed out that the Marxist-Catholic dialogue is able to produce a more basic identity of views than the existing differences in the judgement of moral issues. A just society, a just and secure world order and the material-intellectural renaissance of the individual are moral preferences that are accepted by representatives of both world outlooks. On working out moral values strengthened or reinterpreted in the wake of the dangers threatening humankind and on transforming human thinking accordingly, Marxists and Catholics can find common principles and common duties. In today's world the moral values of Catholicism and religion may serve as a hold in the social struggle for human security and against social injustice. Marxists should have patience towards religion and respect for religious people in their search for ways and means of coexistence and cooperation.

The president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences pointed out that joint contribution to the settlement of universal problems is by no means the only possible common platform in the dialogue of believers and Marxists. There are many subjects for discussion, such as the relationship of man and society and the importance of moral values. The issue is approached from different angles. Religion regards moral renaissance as a prerequisite of social rise, while Marxism traces back individual renaissance to the transformation of social relations. Amid the settled and balanced relations between state and church in Hungary, this view is also reflected by respect for believers and the moral values represented by religion.

As the essence of marxism includes humanism of theoretical foundation, it is not indifferent for Marxists what human values and norms are linked to religious belief and what is the role of religion in the life of the individual and society. This is all the more important, as we regard religion as a lasting phenomenon, Ivan T. Berend said in conclusion.

Vatican Official Speaks

LD082116 Budapest MTI in English 1430 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- Cardinal Paul Poupard, head of the Vatican Secretariat for Non-Christians, gave an opening speech [at the international symposium 'Society and Moral Values" which opened in Budapest on 8 October with the participation of Marxist and Catholic scholars] On behalf of the Catholic participants. He pointed out that the Vatican upholds dialogue between representatives of the two leading ideologies, as the church intends to pomote a continuous dialogue of believers and non-believers. He said he was convinced that people are able to surmount ideological divisions. As the two sides have different or conflicting views of human being, the central theme of the dialogue is the human being with a right to life, dignity and freedom. The dialogue extends to the most important common problems of humankind, such as justice, solidarity among peoples, the protection of the poor and the oppressed, respect for national cultures and issues related to the human environment. Cardinal Poupard stressed the importance of discussions on peace and the achievement of confidence among nations. He said efforts should be made to eliminate all kinds of discrimination against people and groups of people and safeguard important moral values.

These values, he said, are of paramount importance for every society, particularly in our days when such values seem to be losing prestige all over the world. It is only respect for moral values that can avert the dangers to humankind and serve the survival of the human race.

All people of goodwill, both believers and non-believers, should be mobilized in the defence of man, as was stated recently by Pope John Paul II: "It is the commitment for man which may provide a basis for dialogue and cooperation with people who, although not sharing the same religious belief, espouse the fundamental values which are concomitants of human dignity."

Cardinal Poupard called the Budapest dialogue a promising event which may set an example for other people in other areas. He pointed out that a fruitful discussion infers brave, honest and outspoken partners and respect for differences in conviction. This is necessary not only in the conference room, but also in all strata of society, the cardinal said.

Kadar Meets Cardinal

LD100608 Budapest MTI in English 2149 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Budapest, October 9 (MTI) -- The symposium of Marxists and Catholics continued it work Thursday in Budapest with a closed session. In the morning, the philosophers and theologians from 15 countries discussed the atheist and religious conception of relations between the people, and dealt with the Marxist and Christian evaluation of ethical values in the afternoon. The two lecturers in the theme were Eduard Huber, professor of the Pontifical Gregorian University, and Boris Grigorian, professor of the Philosophy Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. The afternoon lectures were held by Georges Cottier, Swiss Dominican monk and theologian of morals, and Tamas Foldesi, dean of the legal faculty of the Budapest Lorand Eotvos University.

The meeting between Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and Cardinal Franz Konig, retired archbishop of Vienna, was reported at a press conference held in the afternoon.

Boris Grigorian, professor of the Philosophy Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, who held a lecture about the Marxist conception of relationships between people, pointed out that from the beginning, Marxism has fought against the alienation of man, making them the objects of sale and purchase, treating them as objects, the dehumanization of human relations. The philosopher stated that the conference is hopeful as the participants do not only hold academic debates, but also deal with such major issues as peace, and the fundamental ethical values that determine human life. [passage omitted]

VATICAN REPORTS CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS ARRESTED

LD100409 Vatican City International Service in German 1500 BMT 9 Oct

[Text] Budapest/Vienna -- A further two Catholic conscientious objectors have been arrested in Hungary. One of them, Jozsef Peller, is being held at the Budapest Military Prison. The other, Imre Szalai, is in Gyoer. There is great concern, particularly about Peller, among Catholic conscientious objectors. Peller is said to have been mistreated by prison staff.

THIRD BLOCK OF PAKS NUCLEAR PLANT COMMISSIONED

LD041818 Budapest MTI in English 0630 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- The third block of the Paks nuclear power plant has become operative, and it is to reach the 440 megawatts full output capacity by the end of the year. Together with the other two blocks the plant's output will be 1,320 megawatts, covering one-third of the country's electricity production. The fourth block, also of 440 megawatts capacity, will become operative in 1987-88. It is planned that further two blocks, 1,000 megawatts capacity each, will be constructed in the 90s.

Contrary to the previous blocks, the third block has been equipped mainly with Hungarian control devices, including the process control computer.

Special attention has been paid to preventing radiation. One-fifth of the 100,000 million forints investment was spent on safety purposes. A three-stage safety system is in operation in the plant. Within a radius of 30 kilometres 21 measuring stations and more than 100 sampling stations are in operation, indicating that there is no radioactivity in the region.

Under a recently signed Hungarian-Soviet agreement, Soviet experts will take part in the design and construction of the fifth and the sixth blocks, VVER [as received] type of 1,000 megawatts capacity each. In accordance with the proposals of the International Atomic Energy Agency the new blocks will be shockproof to degree 7 on the Richter scale.

ACADEMICIAN ADDRESSES IAEA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD011913 Budapest MTI in English 1430 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Vienna, October 1 (MTI) -- At the General Assembly of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Wednesday, academician Pal Tetenyi, president of the Hungarian Atomic Energy Commission, pointed out that Hungary has committed itself to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and actively participates in the work of IAEA and many-sided international cooperation. He stated that Hungarian achievements are regularly studied by scholarship-holders from different parts of the world.

In a new stage of international cooperation, an Austrian reactor control equipment has been tested at the nuclear Power plant of paks. The third 440-megawatt-reactor of the plant recently became operative, there will be a further reactor in 1987, and two 1,000-megawatt reactors over the next ten years. Hungary pays particular attention to safety measures and the training of operators. Finally the head of the Hungarian delegation discussed the importance of the Soviet proposals on a complete nuclear test ban.

BUDAPEST MAYOR'S ACTIVITIES IN BEIJING REPORTED

LD020940 Budapest MTI in English 0825 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (MTI) -- Zoltan Szepvolgyi, president of the Municipal Council of Budapest, and his party met Chen Xitong, Mayor of Beijing, on Wednesday. He gave a brief on the situation in the Chinese capital and development plans. The mayor gave a dinner in honour of the Hungarian delegation Wednesday evening. In their toasts the parties took a stand on the development of friendly relations and cooperation of the two countries and capitals.

The Hungarian delegation visited the Chinese-Hungarian friendship people's commune in the vicinity of Beijing Thursday morning.

GASPAR GIVES REPORT AT SZOT SESSION

LD040639 Budapest MTI in English 1543 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- The Presidium of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) met in session Friday. The organization heard a report by President Sandor Gaspar about the 11th Trade Union World Congress and the work of the Hungarian delegation, and approved the report. The Presidium voiced agreement with the major targets set down by the world congress. A special programme is to be worked out to process the world congress materials and to inform the trade union membership.

In the following the presidium heard a report about timely economic policy issues.

POLAND BANS SOLIDARITY PROVISIONAL COUNCIL

AU091430 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 9 (AFP) -- The Polish authorities have declared illegal the independent Solidarity trade union's new executive, the Provisional Council, one of the body's members, Jozef Pinior of Wroclaw, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Thursday.

The Provisional Council was announced on September 30 by Lech Walesa, leader of the banned union, in the wake of an amnesty for all political prisoners.

According to Mr. Pinior, the authorities considered that the Council was not covered by Polish legislation and its activities could "constitute a danger to public order."

The Council consists of seven of Solidarity's former underground leaders. It was set up in the hope of establishing a dialogue with the authorities on restoring trade-union pluralism.

Questioned in Gdansk by telephone from Warsaw, Mr. Walesa said later: "For the moment we are not going to appeal this administrative decision.

"The decision does not concern us as the Council is not a new organization, for we never recognized the government's dissolution of our union.

"The Council has therefore not been registered and will continue its activities in a spirit of calm and levelheadedness."

MESSNER ADDRESSES POZNAN TRADE UNION MEETING

AU071910 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Oct 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner at an economic debate by trade unionists at the "Cegielski" plant in Poznan on 3 October]

[Text] In his speech, Premier Zbigniew Messner related to the questions asked and doubts expressed by trade unionists during the meeting and connected with the preparations for the second Polish assembly of trade unions.

Regarding it as useful to continue meetings between trade union activists and government representatives aimed at a common solution to the problems of working people, Messner pointed out how complex and interdependent economic matters are. However, what is important is that the trade unions do not feel that they are merely censors, but also feel that they are exercising broad influence over the sociopolitical policy of the authorities and encouraging work forces to perform their own tasks with increasing frequency. Thus, in accordance with the spirit of the 10th congress, they are combining better and better the function of defending workers interests and that of being a joint manager.

However, it is natural that the work of trade unionists conflicts with that of the administration, and hence there is no shortage of topics of discussion and polemics. This activity, however, is essential, especially because regardless of the economic barriers that exist, it is necessary to oppose the most difficult barrier -- social consciousness -- and change it.

For there is still a tendency to exaggerate and speak of the great disorder in our country, a habit inherited from 1981. And yet this is not true. Poland is a country with resources, and we can also achieve more if we work with greater discipline, increase productivity, and stop insulting ourselves. Today, the trade unions are strong enough to effectively break these psychological barriers and objectively assess the light and shadow of our reality.

This is true especially because, as the Poznan discussion has shown, the trade unions approach problems with work forces and the economy with real concern and wish to seek joint solutions.

Some trade unionists, Z. Messner continued, are of the opinion that the 5-year plan is gray and devoid of ambition. But one can only assess it this way from the angle of social expectations in the 1970's. From this angle it is indeed a modest plan. But where it indicates the country's economic development possibilities it is ambitious. If it is fully implemented, the Polish economy will be a qualitatively new one in 1990 and will forget the problems besetting it now.

The premier devoted a lot of time to answering questions from trade unionists and relating to those opinions of theirs that arouse controversy, for example concerning social benefits. We do not intend, he said, to take privileges away from workers, but merely to set some spheres of life in order. Therefore, in accordance with the wishes of trade unionists, talks have already commenced inside the labor ministry on the subject of minimum wages as the basis for calculating some benefits.

SEJM SPEAKER DISCUSSES CURRENT SESSION

LD011039 Warsaw PAP in English 0650 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 30: The Sejm Presidium and the Presidia of Sejm committees today discussed the tasks of the chamber in the two coming sessions, that is, till the middle of 1987.

Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski brief the deputies on the hitherto Sejm works in the current term. The Sejm convened for 11 sessions in 10 months to review issues tied with the formation of the Sejm and the establishment of supreme state bodies and with information on the realization of electoral motions and postulates. It assessed for the first time the realization of the long-term plan and passed this year's budget and financial plans. The Sejm passed 12 laws. From the first moments of the new term the Sejm has been tackling issues correspondent to the needs of society and the state, stated Roman Malinowski.

Next the Sejm speaker reviewed the time-table of the Sejm's session, pointing out that it had been compiled with a view to giving the fullest expression to the fundamental substance of the 10th PUWP congress. This pertains, first and foremost, to the work on the national socio-economic plan till 1990.

Towards the end of this year the Sejm will review drafts of next year's budget and financial plans and, in the middle of next year, the government report on the execution of plans and the budget in 1986 -- for the first time including the realization of the fund for servicing the foreign debt and the central fund for developing science and technology, the Sejm speaker said. [paragraph as received]

Issues of control are envisaged in the framework plan of Sejm sessions in a broad range. They concern, among other things, an evaluation of the implementation of the economic reform, the state of workers' self-government, the realization of the long-term programme of developing agricultural and also the realization of some laws. The framework plan of Sejm sessions has an open character and will be complemented with new initiatives.

The Sejm speaker announced that during talks between the Sejm presidium and the government leadership the sides had raised the issue of frequently unsatisfactory replies to deputies' questions and the committees' desiderata and opinions. It was also agreed that government bodies would pay attention to the quality and clarity of the materials presented to the Sejm as well as undertake activities aimed at upgrading the level of government presentations of draft laws.

SEJM PASSES RESOLUTION ON REFORM IMPLEMENTATION

AU060941 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 86 p 4

["Sejm resolution concerning the government report on the course and results of the implementation of the economic reform during the period 1981-85"]

[Text] PAP -- The Sejm unchangingly holds the view that the economic reform commenced in 1981 possesses historic significance. On it depends the solving of the complex economic, political, and social problems facing the state. An important characteristic of the reform is its social nature, as evident in the democratization of the planning system and in the development of all forms of self-management. A capable coordination of strategic central planning with the initiative and independence of enterprises has become one of the basic principles of the reform.

The Sejm, when assessing the 5-year period of implementing the economic reform, takes into account the exceptionally difficult conditions under which it has been necessary to alter the mechanisms of economic functioning. Even though the reform's implementation is accompanied by huge material barriers and a huge foreign trade barrier exacerbated by restrictions, the reform has defended itself and not lost its basic nature. The generally positive assessment is confirmed by the improvement in the economic situation during the period 1981-5. In some sectors of the economy, this improvement has been unsatisfactory and incommensurate with existing needs and social aspirations, but even so it has clearly shown that some unfavorable production trends have been averted and that supply and demand have been balanced out. The principles of the reform have been formulated with the conviction that the social and economic situation will continue to be difficult, but nevertheless easier than it was at the beginning of the reform's implementation.

Taking all the experience so far into account, the Sejm confirms the correctness of the adopted line of the reform.

The Sejm reiterates that the basic principles behind the institutional changes contained in the resolution of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and in laws suit the economy's needs and society's expectations. The elimination of extensive growth factors, progressing depreciation of assets, heavy debts, foreign trade difficulties, and increasing demands posed by technological progress mean that the activity so far must be intensified in order to accelerate the introduction of the economic reform to those spheres planned to receive it.

The support expressed for the reform by the 10th PZPR Congress, which spoke out in favor of its continuation and progress to the second stage of implementation, is a fact of fundamental sociopolitical significance. The Sejm will continue to guard the observance of the basic reform principles laid down in the law, encouraging a further improvement of these principles. Assessing the economic reform implementation period to date, the Sejm believes that the reform's legal basis has permitted the creation of a new system of economic functioning. Significant improvements have been achieved in social planning, and greater powers and financial independence have been given to territorial self-government bodies. There is large progess in making enterprises independent and self-financing, though this progress is still not adequate.

The following ought to be included among unfavorable phenomena:

-- Insufficient market stability, which makes efficient systems of self-control impossible. The lack of such mechanisms has restricted, among other things, progress in improving planning and has curbed the extent of central influence on enterprises;

-- Lack of success in the reform of price-fixing, and the continuation of rules which do not force reductions in costs and a better quality and quantity of production;

-- Lack of success in investments policy, which has not permitted an optimal economic structure;

-- Unfavorable budget cuts caused by the continuation of heavy subsidies and concession in the material sphere. These have made it necessary to search for new sources of budgetary income, thus affecting taxation and curbing the incentive role of financial policy;

-- Frequent alterations in economic instruments, especially financial rules, which shorten the planning horizon in enterprises;

-- Market disequilibrium and a lack of an effective re-allocation of manpower, material resources, and investments;

-- Insufficient incentive for technological progress and greater exports;

-- An ineffective wages policy;

-- The continuation of monopolist practices which ignore the rules designed to increase efficiency and cause parochial trends in investments, wages, concessions, and subsidies.

All this has prevented a more intensive development of the national economy. Inflation has continued.

The Sejm points out that in some parts of the national economy, the rules of the reform are still not being fully applied. This encourages the continuation of old parochial practices and of the struggle for investment funds and wages, which has a negative effect on the remaining sectors of the economy. The Sejm supports the general alternation paths expressed in the government report on the course and results of the implementation of the economy reform during the period 1981-5. At present, thorough work by the government on a more concrete concept to the second stage of the reform is essential. The essence of this second stage should be the introduction of effective economic mechanisms which make efficiency compulsory. The basis behind this concept should be a thorough analysis of institutional changes so far. The point of departure for this analysis may be provided by the government report and the guidelines contained in it, taking into account the need to intensify the economic reform and rationalize economic structures.

Being in favor of more determined activity in the economiic life than so far, the Sejm supports the introduction to the economy of the principle of economic compulsion as a factor that liberates energy, initiative, and efficiency. It should be expressed by means of a clear interdependence between wages and work results. The Sejm also supports more intensive action to set investments in order, boost exports, accelerate technological progress and market and financial equilibrium, counter the depreciation of assets, and reduce subsidies. The Sejm recognizes the need to employ the following factors connected with equilibrium: rationalization of investments, and a rationalization of the structure of production and of the broadly conceived influence of money on the budget and banking system.

Economic policy must be geared toward a balancing out of the market to a greater extent than has been the case so far. Without market equilibrium there can be no progress in efficiency.

Increasing social requirements impose a special concern for more effective ways of creating and promoting technological progress.

In the present situation, an increase in exports is becoming increasingly necessary for the development of the national economy. That is why the Sejm underlines the importance of perfecting all those institutional solutions which serve to boost exports.

The achievements of self-management bodies so far provide a basis for saying that intensified action to improve the economic reform must go hand in hand with a recognition of the position of workers' self-management bodies and a protection of their powers.

The Sejm states that it remains an important task to continue to mould a new social awareness that is conducive to change and the modernization of the economy, and to seek social support for th reform. The animation of social activity and the further creation of citizens initiataive at all work posts is an essential condition for success in the second stage of economic reform.

With this in mind, the Sejm asks all bodies and all institutions to undertake action aimed at broadly disseminating to society economic knowledge and a knowledge of the principles of the new economic system. The consistent carrying through of the economic reform is a matter for all Poles and the target of their joint effort for the sake of the nation's success.

CONFERENCE CRITIQUES SOCIOECONOMIC 'IRREGULARITIES'

LD050841 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A total of 382 delegates representing the almost 80,000 party members in the Bydgoszcz voivodship were deliberating at a voivodship report-back and electoral conference of the PZPR today. Irregularities in socioeconomic life were the subject of a critical analysis, and a program for the activity of the voivodship party organization resulting from the resolutions of the 10th congress was outlined. [passage omitted on delegates' comments on development work]

As a result of the elections, Zenon Zmudzinski was again entrusted with the post of first secretary of the Voivodship Party Committee in Bydogszcz. Jozef Baryla, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Henryk Benarski, secretary of the party Central Committee, took part in today's deliberations.

BARYLA ADDRESSES MILITARY ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE

AU010814 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla at the 25 September accountability and election conference of the Silesian Military District in Wroclaw]

[Text] The firm majority of the units of this military district achieved good and very good marks during inspections and field exercises in 1984, 1985, and in the first half of this year. They earned distinction among the armed forces. I congratulate you warmly on these achievements.

Party organizations within the army are an inseparable part of the entire party. This means that -- taking into account, of course, the specific nature of the armed forces -- they are guided by the same line, program, and ideological principles at the party. This has been fully confirmed by our accountability and election conference today.

The report and individual speeches have manifested the same concern and same feeling of responsibility that so strongly characterized the 10th congress. I believe this is a good forecast for the future and confirms that the Communists of the Silesian Military District understand the tasks and duties stemming from the decisions and materials of the 10th PZPR Congress.

Your conference has been, as it were, a translation of the congress resolutions into a language of simple and comprehensible tasks for everyone. It has established a program of action or the military district party organization and all party members during the coming 5-year period.

Now this program has to be implemented firmly and decisively. The conference's resolutions cannot be hidden away in a safe. They must be a permanent daily part of the activity of the entire organization and every party member. I repeat that this is an issue that determines the success of our great cause.

I am convinced that that is the way you have interpreted all the tasks resting on your shoulders since the party congress. With this conviction in mind, I wish you, comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee and its first secretary, Comrade General Wojciech Jaruzelski, success in your work in further consolidating our socialist state's defense capability.

I wish you the satisfaction which belongs to those who feel that they are serving the fatherland well.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCES

LD042214 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 4: Today, another seven voivodship party conferences debated in Bialystok, Chelm, Kalisz, Kielce, Konin, Krosno and Wloclawek. They specified tasks stemming from decisions of the 10th PUWP Congress and fixed the ways and deadlines of implementing them in their regions. Thus, the campaign of party conferences in voivodships reached its half-way mark.

Members of the party leadership took part in today's conferences: Kazimierz Barcikowski in Krosno, Jozef Czyrek in Kielce, Czeslaw Kiszczak in Konin and Zbigniew Michalek together with Vice-Premier Zbigniew Gertych in Wloclawek.

PAP NOTES PLO DELEGATION VISIT, MEETING

LD092017 Warsaw PAP in English 1626 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 9: A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Executive Committee headed by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] paid an official friendly visit to Poland. The delegation held talks with the head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Ernest Kucza and Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Majewski, among others, and was received by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek. The talks concerned key issues of the international situation and bilateral cooperation.

The sides pointed with satisfaction to the constant development of relations between Poland and the PLO, and expressed a will of their further broadening in the interest of the two befriended nations. Special attention was paid to the Middle East situation, constantly aggravating due to the expansionist policy of Israel, supported by imperialist circles of the United States.

It was confirmed once again that establishing a lasting peace in that region is impossible without returning of all occupied Arab territories and recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab Palestine nation to self-determination and foundation of its own independent state. A conviction was expressed that a U.N. sponsored international conference on the Middle East may essentially contribute to the settlement of the Middle East conflict.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH FRG OFFICIAL

LD100551 Warsaw PAP in English 2214 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 9: Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda, cochairman from the Polish side of the Inter-governmental Mixed Commission for the Development of Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation With the FRG, received here today Secretary of State in the Federal Ministry of Economics Dieter von Wuerzen.

The sides discussed the development of economic cooperation between Poland and the FRG.

Dieter von Wuerzen was also received today by Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojic. The two evaluated this year's development of economic and trade cooperation. The side pointed to possiblities of its further development in the coming years.

UN ENVOY EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SOVIET INITIATIVE

LD091244 Warsaw PAP in English 0858 GMT 9 Oct 86

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, Oct 9 -- Addressing the U.N. Special Political Committee, Poland's representative Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak voiced support for the Soviet initiative to set up an international system of nuclear security and confirmed Poland's readiness to contribute to the implementation of this concept.

Referring to international conventions adopted in Vienna, the speaker stressed that the comprehensive programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency serves nuclear security and protection against radiation and calls for closer cooperation with other international organizations.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS AUSTRIA-POLISH SOCIETY GUESTS

LD092132 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation of the Austrian-Polish [Friendship] Society headed by Dr Fritz Bock and Dr Theodor Kanitzer is paying a visit to Poland. The Austrian guests were received by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The state of Polish-Austrian relations and possibilities for their development, as well as some issues related to the tense international situation, were discussed. Both sides expressed the hope that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit will contribute to an improvement in East-West relations.

BRIEFS

NEW VOIVODA -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Jerzy Golaczynski from the post of voivoda of Jelenia Gora in connection with his appointment as first secretary of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship PZPR Committee and, after obtaining the opinion of the Voivodship People's Council, appointed Sylwester Samol to the post of Jelenia Gora voivoda. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4/5 Oct 86 p 8 AU]

RUSSIAN CHURCH DELEGATION -- At the invitation of the Polish Ecumenical Council, a church delegation from the Soviet Union headed by Nikodem, metropolitan of Lvov and Tarnopol, arrived in Poland on 1 October. The guests were met at Warsaw Airport by members of the Main Board of the Polish Ecumenical Council and representatives of the Office of Religious Affairs. During a meeting at the Council headquarters, Bishop Janusz Narzynski, chairman of the Council, spoke about further forms of cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING DRA AMBASSADOR -- Warsaw, Oct. 9: Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski received here today ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Poland Mohammad Faruq Karmand who paid a farewell visit in connection with the termination of his diplomatic mission in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

BIELSKO-BIALA FIRST SECRETARY -- At the voivodship report-back and election conference of the PZPR in Bielsko-Biala, Stanislaw Habczyk has been elected first secretary of the Voivodship Party Committee. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

SKIERNIEWICE FIRST SECRETARY -- Two hundred and eighteen delegates met in Skierniewice today at the PZPR Voivodship report-back and election conference. The most important comments from the discussion are contained in the resolution that was passed. The most urgent is to improve the organization and operation of the administration and to speed up housing construction. Leszek Miller was elected first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Skierniewice. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

SHEVARDNADZE SCHEDULED TO VISIT IN OCTOBER

AU091820 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, will pay an official friendship visit to our country in the second 10-day period of October this year, at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

CPC ACTIVISTS MEET WITH STOIAN, END VISIT

AU091700 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1633 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/10/86 -- Over September twenty-five-October nine a delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party, headed by Qian Yunlu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial Committee of the CPC, paid a visit of friendship to Romania.

The guests conducted talks at the CC of the RCP, the management of the Ministry of Tourism, the Constanta, Tulcea, Brasov, Suceava and Iasi County Party Committees, visited social and cultural units in the Bucharest Municipality and the mentioned counties.

At the conclusion of the visit the members of the delegation were received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

SCIENTEIA MARKS PRC PROCLAMATION ANNIVERSARY

AU030817 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 86 p 5

[Editorial article on the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC, celebrated on 1 October: "National Holiday of the Friendly Chinese People"]

[Text] Today is the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC -- a billiant culmination of the revolutionary struggle waged by the people's masses, under the leadership of the communist party, against the regime of exploitation and opression, for social and national liberation, and an event of historical importance which inaugurated a new epoch in the life of the great Chinese peopoe. The triumph of the people's revolution in China also had a deep international significance because it influenced the balance of forces to a considerable extent in the favor of socialism, people's independence, progress, and peace.

In China's multi-millenia-old history, there is no period that could bring about renewing changes of such proportions and depth as they years following the inaguration of the people's power. The great power of the people was unchained and gathered in a continuous and constant effort made to eliminate the heavy burden of past heritage and to implement the CPC's policy aimed at developing production forces, science, and culture and at raising the general standard of living of the whole society.

Numerous new industrial centers that appeared on the map of the country; the construction of thousands of plants, enterprises, thermal and hydropower stations, which led to the increase of industrial output by about 60 times; the strong development of the machine-tool building industry, electronics, and petrochemistry and the establisnment of the aeronautical industry are telling proofs of this effort. [paragraph continues]

Likewise, agriculture, taking advantage of the expansion of irrigation and of the growing contribution of science and technology to its development, ensures greater yields than ever in the past. The achievements in the fields of science and technology ensured China a place among the countries participating in the exploration of outer space.

The Chinese people are achieving outstanding results in implementing the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress and of the national conference regarding the seventh 5-year plan period on strongly developing and modernizing the national economy while greatly developing scientific and technological research, expanding and perfecting education at all levels, and raising the level of professional training of all categroies of working people.

The Romanian people rejoice in the Chinese people's great achievements in building socialism and follows with great interest the consistent efforts it makes to turn China - by the end of this century -- into a strong and modern socialist country. At the same time, the Romanian people feel great satisfaction for the fact that our relations of friendship, solidarity, and many-sided cooperation, established along the years, are successfully developing in all fields of activity.

The frequent meetings and talks between our party and state leaders play a decisive roled in strengthening the Romanian-Chinese friendship and cooperation. The visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, paid to the PRC last year and the talks he held with Comrade Hu Yaobang, CPC Central Committee general secretary, and with other Chinese party and state leaders, as well as the visit Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC state Council, paid to our country this year led to the development of new possibilities for expanding and diversifying our cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural fields, as well as in all the other fields of joint interest. Developing further this cooperation is fully in keeping with the interests of socialist construction in Romania and China and the general cause of socialism and, at the same time, makes a contribution to asserting the policy of detente, disarmament, independence, progress, and peace throughout the world.

The Romanian people warmly participate in the great holiday of the friendly Chinese people and wish them -- under the CPC's leadership -- new and outstanding successes in the great work carried out for the socioeconomic development and many-sided flourishing of their socialist homeland.

DASCALESCU CABLES RYZHKOV ON LOSS OF SUBMARINE

AU091238 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 8 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a cable to Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in connection with the sinking of the Soviet nuclear submarine which led to the loss of human lives. On behalf of the Romanian Government, sincere concolences are expressed in the cable and feelings of compassion are requested to be extended to the bereaved families.

REYKJAVIK SEEN AS REAL CHANCE FOR DISARMAMENT

AU091208 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4-5 Oct 86 p 13

[Vlado Teslic commentary in the "Week in the World" column: "Now Even an Intersummit"]

[Excerpts] The agreement between Gorbachev and Reagan on an "intersummit" in Reykjavik indicates the readiness of the two superpowers to return to the once smooth and recently abandoned process of nuclear arms control.

This return is opening up possibilities for many other countries, and peace and democratic forces, to break their own blockade imposed on them by the superpowers and their nuclear arms (and nuclear blackmail). This is a chance for the return of not only detente, but also of greater security and cooperation as well as a chance for the inclusion of all countries in all processes that are solving acute international problems.

The essence of problems and our views and assessments were sublimated in a few sentences in a speech Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, delivered in the SFRY Assembly. "The arms race," Hasani said, "reflects a reality that will not change overnight. It is an alarming reality, which does not leave anybody anywhere in the world indifferent. That is why the awareness about the joint fate of the world and its joint responsibility is emerging more and more clearly. On the other side, the fact that renewed talks between the two superpowers are under way and that this raises hopes for more favorable prospects, indicates that the fate of peace depends, to the greatest extent, on relations between the two superpowers themselves. What is left then is to hope that their already arranged meeting in Reykjavik will be conducted in the spirit of the whole world's expectations, in the spirit of relaxation and constructiveness."

Gorbachev and Reagan [subhead]

The surprise about Reykjavik was total not only for the wider world public but also for disarmament. [passage omitted]

Gorbachev has certainly played yet another right move by suggesting a preliminary meeting at the "halfway point." But in contrast to his earlier proposals about a meeting with Reagan anywhere in Europe, this time Gorbachev did not attach any conditions -- not even that the other side stops nuclear tests.

This was enough for Reagan to agree and also to disavow his own ceremonial declarations and in that way eliminate the Daniloff problem. [passage omitted]

Towards Arms Control [subhead]

Reagan has, of course, played the right move at the right time and in doing so also demonstrated political flexibility. Because the "great communicator" has obviously worked out that an agreement with the USSR about arms control is going to bring more support from the other America which is becoming impatient.

One should bear in mind that the "silent majority" of America has traditionally been in favor of coexisting with the USSR. This became even more prominent when the Congress disapproved of loosening the purse-strings for new arms, especially considering that American sources are also limited. [passage omitted]

Everything therefore leads toward America returning to the policy of nuclear arms control in accordance with the agreements of the 1960's and 1970's. With the symmetry in the reduction of defensive and offensive arms, which is what is now suggested by Moscow, which now also accepts the long-awaited verification, the chances of a limited agreement are quite realistic. The most controversial thing remains space armament, but the two powers are getting closer to regulating this through the reaffirmation of the agreement on antiballistic missiles dating back to the 1960's for the next 15 years. [passage omitted]

It is quite certain that the two superpowers are close to an agreement about liquidating the so-called Euromissiles which have recently transferred Europe into a nuclear polygon.

This is, finally a real chance for Europe, for its disarmament and detente in the military space. This an alternative that has already been intensively discussed in all European centers. This is also confirmed by the British Laborities' view against nuclear arms and their rejection of Weinberger's threat that this would lead to the break up of NATO. [passage omitted]

Stanic Views Meeting as 'Positive'

LD091825 Belgrade TANJUG in English GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia news the forthcoming meeting in Reykjavik between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev as positive and as a political event of great importance, and hopes that the meeting will be conducive to concrete agreement in the interests of the entire international community, Yugoslav Government Spokesman Aleksandar Stanic said at a press conference in Belgrade today.

Ambassador Stanic stressed that, despite well-known problems, there are encouraging signs that negotiations are serious and that the reasons for and interests in another U.S.-Soviet summit meeting are increasingly evident. This was directly demanded by the Eighth Non-aligned Summit in Harare in a call addressed to Reagan and Gorbachev, Stanic recalled.

STANIC COMMENTS ON IVEZAJ CASE, U.S. RELATIONS

LD091650 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1558 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav national Petar Ivezaj, sentenced to a seven-year prison term by the Titograd District Court yesterday, is a member of a hostile organization whose subversive activity is aimed against the integrity and the constitutional order of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Yugoslav spokesman, Ambassador Aleksandar Stanic said at a regular news conference in Belgrade today.

Ambassador Stanic said that the development of good relations between Yugoslavia and the United States was not in the interest of similar individuals and organizations, who, as he specified, use every opportunity to undermine cooperation and confidence between the two countries. It is regrettable that some members of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate do not acknowledge these facts, Ambassador Stanic said, commenting a request made by U.S. Congressman William Broomfield to U.S. State Secretary George Shultz to intervene in the Ivezaj case.

Ivezaj was sentenced under the Yugoslav criminal code clause regulating criminal acts of association and hostile activity against Yugoslavia.

The Titograd court proved beyond any doubt that Ivezaj has since 1978 been a member of the so-called "Albanian-American Student Organization", which rallies political emigres from Albania and Yugoslavia. The aim of the organization is the undermining of Yugoslavia, and the secession and annexation of the Yugoslav province of Kosovo to Albania. It was on the instructions of the "Albanian-American Student Organization" that Ivezaj came to Yugoslavia, where he has been arrested and tried.

Yugoslav spokesman Aleksandar Stanic informed reporters that representatives of the United States Embassy in Yugoslavia have been permitted contact with Ivezaj, also a naturalized American.

In Yugoslavia, a country where five nations and a score of nationalities live and where the three main religions are Catholic, Orthodox and Moslem, invaders, foreign and internal enemies have in the course of history used national and religious differences to incite national conflicts and strife. The policy, which at times escalated into genocide, was especially pronounced during the fascist occupation of Yugoslavia from 1941 to 1945, in which period one million 700,000 Yugoslavs perished in the liberation war or as victims of the occupying forces and their collaborators.

The sowing of national hatred is also the policy of Albanian nationalists and separatists in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo, predominantly populated by members of the Albanian nationality. The hostile activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists is aimed at creating an ethnically pure Kosovo and joining Kosovo to Albania. In the spring of 1981, Albanian nationalists and separatists organized demonstrations in a number of towns in Kosovo Province, and in conflicts with security forces used fire arms. In the conflicts, nine persons were killed and quite a few wounded.

Although a series of measures have been taken in the Kosovo province to stabilize the situation, nationalists and separatists continue to act. Nationalists in Kosovo, as has been established, maintain close ties with many emigre organizations abroad, which materially assist subversive activities within Yugoslavia.

Dizdarevic Regrets 'Dramatization'

AU091444 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 9 (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic Thursday regretted that Washington had "dramatised" the case of a Yugoslav-born man sent to prison in Yugoslavi, for joining protests in the United States at Yugoslav policy.

The Reagan administration had Wednesday indicated "outrage over the arrest and trial" of Pjer Ivezaj, 30, hours after he was sent to prison for seven years in Totograd for "association and activities hostile to Yugoslavia."

The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, reporting his trial, described him as a Yugoslav citizen. The United States said he was a naturalised American.

The Titograd court was told protests had been held in Detroit, Washington and Chicago in favour of Albanian nationalists in the mainly-Albanian Yugoslav autonomous province of Kosovo. They had called for a Kosovo republic.

Mr. Dizdarevic said Thursday a case like that of Mr. Ivezaj should not undermine the good relations between Yugoslavia and the United States.

U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA WELCOMED

LD091821 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1410 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia welcomed today the United States decision on the application of economic sanctions against the racist South African regime.

Government press spokesman Aleksandar Stanic said the decision reflects growing realization in the world that apartheid can be abolished and fundamental rights in the returned to South Africa's black majority only by intensified and efficicious pressure on the Pretoria government.

MIKULIC CONGRATULATES ZHAO ZIYANG ON NATIONAL DAY

AU091626 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the PRC, Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram to Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council of the PRC, with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Chinese people.

Vrandecic Cables Counterpart

AU091620 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the national day of the PRC, Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly, has sent a telegram to Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, with congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Chinese people.

MAMULA-LED DELEGATION VISITS NORTH KOREA

For reportage of the visit to the DPRK by a People's Army delegation headed by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense of the SFRY, including his meeting with O Kuk-yol, member of th Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, see the North Korea section of the 9 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.